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## Column One By David Courtney

**ARMS** are a touchy business. The world over, governments snarl and bicker in the irritation caused by the scramble for new weapons of destruction. Even the signatories of the Atlantic Pact grow ill-tempered as they sort out the armament shipments from America, and the Americans themselves hunch their shoulders in despair as the European members of the Pact hiss and haggle about the price of security. There is no knowing for certain whether or not the same sort of thing goes on in the Russian sphere. It probably does. The atom bomb and the jet plane have taken the place of barbed wire and claw but the jungle spirit is still pretty much the same. To cap all, the Egyptians are complaining that they are not getting enough arms from Britain and America. We had been led to believe that they were getting too much. Perhaps nobody ever gets too much. The zeal of the modern state for arms is something like the zeal of the philatelist.

ISRAEL wants more arms. It has a right to be secure. But, as in every other country, the zeal for security is the amount of money the nation's resources can be hewn into handing over. The question, now, is where to get the arms. The latest reports say that not only Britain but also America keeps her best weapons under the counter when the customer from Israel walks in. The act is described as unfair discrimination. The American argument, like the British, is that Israel is not so badly off anyway. — Prime Minister Nehru said today that India and Pakistan should be more closely allied to each other because of their historical, geographical, economic and cultural ties.

THE initial assumption can be challenged. The accuracy of General Bradley's judgment is less easily questioned. The arms race as a whole is absurd, illogical, and unrealistic, as Mr. Trygve Lie would agree, and much that develops out of it is absurd, illogical and unrealistic. The refusal of Britain and America to supply arms to Israel may come within those categories, but it is not much use saying so. There has been, of course, some ill-will and a great deal of stubbornness on the part of both the British and the American Governments. The British Government has made mistakes worse by making no slightest effort to conceal such ill-will and stubbornness as may be there. Its statements in the House of Commons on the subject of arms for Israel have been anything but happy. And the issue, instead of becoming one of patient effort to rid it of ill-will, stubbornness and the angry refusal to do anything new, is an arrangement satisfactory to both countries, has become a shuttle-play of snarls.

THE point seems to be that Israel's case is strong and meritorious enough to justify the belief that, if patiently and skilfully pressed, it must, before long, win against those who now resist it. Both the Anglo-Israeli financial agreement and the British statement giving de jure recognition to Israel and acknowledging the de facto rule of Israel in its half of Jerusalem were contrary to the signs which had shortly preceded them. There is some reason to think that the arms problem may follow a like course. It has come at a period in international relations described by Mr. Lie as "the most critical since 1945." It takes its place within that grave complex of tensions, of which a solution cannot be wholly independent. The fact that Israel's security would at the same time be an easing factor in one of the most delicate sectors of the world, should, therefore, bring it forward into the high priorities before very long.

## Pakistan Wants Modern Arms From America

WASHINGTON, Thursday (AP). — Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan said today he is interested in obtaining "up-to-date" American military equipment for his armed forces.

The visiting statesman said his country "held a strategic military position" in Asia. "We have the finest human material," he said, "and I desire to have the finest equipment that you can supply."

He said Pakistan needs additional military supplies mainly because India did not give Pakistan its share of available weapons when the Indian subcontinent was divided into two nations in 1947. He said Pakistan has been buying whatever arms it now has from foreign countries and this has "been a very heavy drain on our resources."

The Premier said that he and Premier Nehru of India had only discussed their dispute over Kashmir in a "very general way" and had "not made much progress." He expressed the hope that the U.N. mediator, Sir Owen Dixon, would be able to solve the dispute.

He said he believed that the "United Nations" and Mr. Nehru had reached on Pakistan-Indian trade would lead to "further talks and wider agreement."

He later told the U.S. Congress that his new nation is founded on democracy and will remain true to its principles.

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## Nation Honours P.C.C. Waits For Reply from Israel; Arabs Assembled

The nation will honour its highest educational institution at 10 o'clock this morning when its leading men in public life, in letters, and scholars from abroad gather in the Terra Sancta courtyard to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Hebrew University.

President Weizmann and Prime Minister Ben Gurion will be among the speakers. Prof. Selig Brodetsky will be officially installed as head of the University.

Following the official opening, a Presidential reception will be held at the Touring Club in the Talmudic Quarter.

Prof. Brodetsky will appear together with Mr. Kingsley Martin, editor of the "New Statesman and Nation," and Prof. Martin Ruter, at a "Vocal Newspaper" at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Festivities in the week-long celebration actually began yesterday when the Executive Vice-President of the University, Dr. D.W. Senator, opened an exhibition in the Y.M.C.A. where fragments of three scrolls found in the Judean wilderness were shown publicly for the first time.

There is probably no better nor more fitting symbol for this semi-jubilee than the scrolls here displayed, parts of that Book by and through which the Jewish people have lived throughout their history," said Dr. Senator.

Practically the entire faculty and staff of the University, as well as members of the Board of Governors, and large numbers of distinguished guests from abroad were present.

Dr. Senator stressed that the University was a free University serving the State and all its inhabitants. "It is a university open to all regardless of race and creed, sister to the universities of the world, to all those institutions of scientific, educational and academic freedom which keep the flame of humanity and brotherhood burning in dark times and in dark places," he said.

Prior to the opening a tea for the overseas representatives was held in an adjoining hall of the Y.M.C.A.

In the evening, an official reception was held at the Y.M.C.A. Thousands of guests crowded the grounds which were festooned with coloured lanterns. The Y lower was flooded from below.

Guests from abroad, members of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Government officials were among those who attended. President Brodetsky, Dr. Senator, and Rabbi R. Assaf, Rector of the University, received the guests. The Kol Israel Orchestra, and the Nikosy Ballet performed.

Three gifts will be presented to the University for the jubilee celebrations. A library of several thousand books on Judaism has been donated by the Vietnamese Jewish community. Another gift, a large painting of Herzl by Robert Schall, another painting, "The Opening of the Hebrew University" by Leopold Pilschewski, will be presented by the architect Phil of London, who is coming to Israel for the event.

The Commission believes that despite public pronouncements to the contrary, Arab opinion is considerably more prepared to negotiate peace than ever before, and that now it is Israel's position that seems puzzling.

The Egyptians have again sent a full delegation headed by Abdel Monem, and Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan are also represented.

Abdullah's foe Jordan's representative, Hafiz Abdul Hadi, however, is causing considerable headshaking here as he seems to represent Abdullah's opponents rather than the King, and has been described as "a kind of Syrian quisling."

The Commission view is that Mr. Claude de Boisanger's journey showed clearly that there will be no agreement between Israel and the Arabs without U.N. intermediaries, and that all sides should consider this method seriously.

The other conclusion arrived at following the de Boisanger talks is that negotiations will have to proceed on the hard road covering small and large topics, and concealing the fact of the Arabs suing for peace.

Britain fears Arab Split LONDON, Thursday (UP). — Britain continues to further the existence of the Arab League largely because of the consideration that if the League were dissolved, the Arab states might be split into conflicting camps, official quarters said here today.

Britain's objective in the Middle East as described authoritatively as "stability first in the interests of both the area and overall western security." The prospects of establishing such stability were held to be greater if Arab unity could be maintained to be followed by agreement between them and Israel. Agreement between a single Arab state and Israel might result in a split in the Arab world to the detriment of the security of the entire area, the sources asserted.

No notification has yet been received by the Foreign Office from the Yemen Government on a projected visit by a Yemen delegation to London early next month to discuss matters of mutual interest. The questions at issue are said to involve the line with Aden and diplomatic representatives. At present, the Government of Aden is the diplomatic channel between Britain and the Yemen.

## U.K. Reports Seizure Of Vessel By Russia

LONDON, Thursday (AP). — Britain today ordered her ambassador in Moscow, Sir David Kelly, to investigate immediately the reported seizure of a British fishing vessel by Russia.

The owners of the 373-ton trawler "Eurus," carrying a crew of 20, said last night it had been boarded by Russians in the White Sea fishing grounds and taken to Murmansk.

A spokesman said no further steps can be taken until full and accurate information is received on the incident.

Those present were the Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Mordecai R. Kitzin; the First Secretary and Consul, Mr. Mordecai Alon; Commercial Counsellor, Mr. E.P. Shinar; Press Officer, Mr. E. Yagup; and the Second Secretary, Mr. M.A. Elitzur.

Traditionally, presentation at the Court takes place according to a schedule determined by the Royal Household. In this case the Israel delegation was chosen well in advance of any approach towards full recognition.

The formal invitation had been extended several months ago and today's ceremony was not connected with last week's announcement of de jure recognition.

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## Israel Deplores U.S. Arms Stalemate

WASHINGTON, Thursday (PTA). — A spokesman for the Israel Embassy here yesterday confirmed that his Government had received no final answer to their application for licences for the purchase of defence arms in the United States.

Earlier in the day Secretary of State Dean Acheson had told a news conference that he knew of no decision by the U.S. Government to reject Israel's request for heavy weapons and military supplies.

The Israel spokesman issued the following statement: "We are naturally gravely concerned as during the past three months, since we first approached the United States Government on this matter, Arab armament has been moving ahead at a very rapid pace. It is therefore very strange to read the alleged claims of military experts that Israel is stronger than the Arab States."

While, for example, Israel has been unable to purchase a single jet fighter plane, Egypt, during the first three months of this year, has received more than 25, bringing its total to 48 with another 22 ready for delivery.

According to such an authoritative source as Mr. Winston Churchill, the total number of jet planes to be sold to Egypt is 110. Also, during this period, although the United Kingdom is under no treaty obligations to the Lebanon and Syria, it sent new military weapons to these countries, thus completing the ring of armament around Israel.

Under these circumstances, we who are surrounded by armed belligerents, find no defensive armour in the complacency of military experts who say that the Arabs will not attack us. Let the Arabs first make peace before they are given weapons to resume their war.

One-Sided Policy "It is clear that peace in the Near East is not promoted by a one-sided policy which places powerful arms at the disposal of a State which went to war to destroy Israel, which still demand that Israel give up part of its territory, which, in defiance of international law, carries on every kind of economic sanction, such as the closing of the Suez Canal, and which persists in its refusal to make peace with Israel."

Finally, neither equity nor peace is served by arming countries which maintain an attitude of bitter hostility while simultaneously withholding defensive arms from the country threatened by that hostility and which is eager to overcome it by peaceful, good-neighbourly relations."

Israel Legation Presented At Court of St. James By GEORGE LICHTEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent LONDON, Thursday. — Members of the Diplomatic staff of the Israel Legation here and their wives were presented to the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace this afternoon.

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## Congressmen Ask Arms Halt

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — Fifty-one members of the House of Representatives have asked U.S. State Secretary Dean Acheson to get Britain's promise that all arms shipments to the Middle East will be halted until a peace treaty is signed by the Arab States and Israel.

In a letter to Mr. Acheson they also asked that Britain and America should join in efforts to bring about such a treaty. The Representatives — 30 Democrats and 21 Republicans — proposed that Mr. Acheson seek those two objectives in his talks with British officials later this month.

The Congressmen told Mr. Acheson they believed the answers to the following questions would help obtain the objectives: 1) To what extent is Britain actually shipping or permitting the shipment of military aircraft, gunboats, and tanks under treaty arrangements with Iraq, Jordan, Egypt or other Arab states? How are such shipments paid for? What supervision is being maintained over their disposition and use, and is such armament directly or indirectly facilitated by a settlement of Britain's U.S. lend-lease account, mutual defence assistance programme or E.C.A. aid?

2) What assurances, if any, have been given by the Arab states that they are not preparing for a renewal of hostilities with Israel? 3) What assurances, if any, have been given by the Arab states of their intention or capability to protect the security of the Middle East from Communist advances? Signatories included House Majority Leader John McCormack; Representative Hugh Scott, former Chairman of the Republican Committee on Foreign Affairs; and William P. Rogers, House Foreign Affairs Committee member.

The letter said: "We believe it would be most helpful if the U.S. declared its policy to be opposed to a Near East arms race or the renewal of Arab-Israeli hostilities, and that technical assistance under Point Four projects could only be made available to Arab states which are at peace." (UP, AP)

## U.S. Delays Sailing of Two Frigates Bought By Egypt

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — The State Department today delayed the sailing of two former U.S. Navy frigates which were sold to Egypt until a second check was made to determine whether all armament had been removed.

Naval authorities had cleared the vessels as demilitarized, but the State Department asked the Collector of Customs to make another investigation for radar equipment, arms, or ammunition.

The ships were bought by Egypt reportedly to carry passengers. Earlier, a State Department spokesman said that verbal assurances had been received from the Egyptian Embassy that an Egyptian shipping company had bought them for commercial purposes.

Were Warships The Department had previously authorized the transfer of the two 303-foot World War II vessels, despite the ban on the sale of warships to the Middle East, on condition that a certificate be supplied that they were demilitarized.

The holding action followed the receipt of information that although \$75,000 had been spent on reconditioning the two ships at Bethlehem shipyards in Baltimore, not a single gun-mount or ammunition bin had been removed.

The embargo was issued after the agents of the Egyptian buyers had refused to allow a reporter to view the ships. However, a reporter who did manage to see them, found all gun-mounts and ammunition bins intact. Only the guns had been removed. No conversion to commercial uses had been effected.

The British Captain and Middle Eastern crew of one ship were already on board and ready to sail. The second vessel is captained by a German, reportedly a Nazi.

A State Department official said that the "hold" order was issued because the Department approved the sale only of warships that had been demilitarized and that, he said, implied more than the simple removal of guns which could easily be replaced.

"It certainly looks as though this needs to be looked into," he said, "as we would not think of approving the sale of warships to that area." The incident developed as the State Department was saying that it still had under consideration Israel's application for permission to buy heavy arms to defend itself against any possible resumption of war. (UP, PTA)

## Egypt to Build New Airfields

The Egyptian Government is to enlarge its airfields in Sinai and the Gaza strip, the N.E.A.S. reported yesterday. The Egyptian Senate will instruct the Defence Minister to go ahead with the implementation of the projects without waiting for the final approval of the new year's budget which is now being discussed by the Chamber of Deputies.

The schemes, according to N.E.A.S., include the extension of the el Arish port, Egypt's main air base during the Arab war as well as the building of two new fields in the Sinai district.

## Husseini Appointed Ibn Saud Adviser

Jamal Bey Hussein, former President of the Arab Higher Committee in Palestine and Foreign Minister of the "Gaza Government," has been appointed as King Ibn Saud's first adviser attached to the Embassy in the Lebanon, NEAS reported from Beirut yesterday.

## Census Reveals Lack Of Younger Doctors

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Registered physicians in Israel now total 2,801, according to a recent census carried out by the Ministry of Health.

The census showed that there is a shortage of doctors of up to 40 years of age ready to work in villages and settlements or to act as medical officers in hospitals. There is also a shortage of children's specialists, pathologists, bacteriologists and psychiatrists.

Of the total number of physicians, 540 are women, 19 are non-Jews, 1,297 are over 50 years of age. Nearly 100 doctors do not practice, while only 1,305 are engaged purely in private practice.

## ISRAEL FLAG SHIPS

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# "PARTNERSHIP OF IDEAS" FOR ZIONIST ACHIEVEMENT

TEXT OF A SPEECH BY MR. DAVID BEN GURION, PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL, BEFORE THE ZIONIST GENERAL COUNCIL ON APRIL 25, 1950

I DO not speak here as the Prime Minister, nor on behalf of the Government. The Government has not discussed the issues being debated here and has taken no decision regarding them. I do not speak here as a Zionist, but as a man who has lived in the country and who has seen the problems of the Jewish people. I speak here as a man who has lived in the country and who has seen the problems of the Jewish people. I speak here as a man who has lived in the country and who has seen the problems of the Jewish people.

touched upon only one type of Zionist and not upon all. Zionism is based on three elements that differ in regard to their Zionist quality. There are those who have already settled in the country and whose daily lives are part and parcel of Zionist work, whose identification with Zionism lacks any limitation, and who are identified in their lives, and I wish to add, in their deaths, with Zionist work. The second class is made up of immigrants and those who are candidates for immigration. The third class comprises those who are neither immigrants nor candidates for immigration — at any rate, not at present — but who, because of their feelings may one day be candidates for immigration. Goldmann, Rottenberg, Gellman, and Rosenblatt dealt with the problems of this third class.

There is no longer any need for this game; any Zionist who may regret that fact — let him do so. The State has arisen and stands as one of the greatest of Zionist achievements. That should certainly not give cause for disappointment, on the contrary, it should serve only to strengthen. I am not ungrateful for the brilliant and heartfelt speech of Goldmann, but that does not mean that I agree with all his arguments, even though they too be brilliant. It is no longer difficult to be a Zionist; Zionism itself has become more difficult than hitherto, but to be a Zionist today is a very simple thing. Nor was I overwhelmed by the tragedy of "being a Zionist in the United States today." This is not the real situation. A second factor that has changed is the question of immigration. Instead of an immigration composed of individuals, we have today an aliyah of entire "societies."

As for the third changed factor: almost all the lands of the State are in our possession and there are some to settle in. I understand faith and faithfulness to tradition. This is a great spiritual force which should not be underrated. It has been difficult for me to hear from people I know to be devoted to the redemption and settlement of land, who have not observed this great change which has taken place on the land, and who have failed to perceive that today there is no longer a problem of how to obtain the land but of how to obtain people to settle it. This today, there is an urgency for all Jews living in the State, newcomers and old-time allies, — Zionists — we must all see and face these conditions and adapt our organization and the tools at our disposal, accordingly. We must alter our ways of thinking in accordance with the changes that have taken place. One of the greatest drawbacks of the Zionist movement has been its underestimation and lack of appreciation of its own magnitude. I myself learned to appreciate this only when I came here and stood face to face with a practical Zionism of realization. Only here in this country did I learn its scope.

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The Prime Minister

Members have asked questions after the fashion of the four questions of the Haggadah. "What has changed?" Three things have changed. The first is that the State of Israel has been created and one of the greatest problems of Zionism has thereby been solved. Zionism constitutes a movement which undertook to set up a State. We know of no other case in history of a State being established without a State. The State is in the nature of a pair of tongs, which we are told, must be wrought with another pair of tongs. One task was to make a pair of tongs with no tongs at all. At last, this primary pair of tongs has been wrought; a State exists and is the prime instrument for the realization of the Zionist aim.

Now we shall no longer have to juggle with what Zionists called "the State on the way." Incidentally this phrase does not derive from a Zionist source. Herzl defined Zionism and declared that it was the Jewish people on the way. That was the central idea of Zionism. But in the Zionist sense a State can exist or not exist, but it cannot be on the way. A great political and military genius used the term "a State on the way," but in regard to the army, it was Napoleon who said that the army was the State on the way — meaning that wherever the army marched the State accompanied it. We did not possess a State; we longed for a State and we wished to have at least the attributes of statehood, and we derived from it a certain satisfaction.

And I will state one assumption, which it appears to me, unites everyone. It is only artificially that people want to create contradictions, as it were, and to stir up a controversy against the "inert and irresponsible Government" which has been unable to organize immigration and settlement in the same way as the Agency could. Struggle put it. I assume that there is one thing common to us all — it is negative, but it has a positive implication — with the establishment of the State, Zionism has not been realized, and the State by its own power is close to realizing its Zionist aim. I assume that this is agreed in all sections of the Movement. But that does not mean that everything is the same as last year, and that there are things which even today must not be touched. We had several funds, each independent. There was the Zionist Executive, and it will continue to exist in the future. They existed during the Mandatory regime, and all still remain. But something has changed. Something important and fundamental has changed.

I want to mention here in a few words the four problems of Zionism. Only by considering the problems and seeking their solution shall we find a solution to the problem of Zionism as a whole. Immigration and settlement are not a means for the Zionist Organization; the reverse is the case. And it was difficult to hear from people I know to be devoted to the redemption and settlement of land, who have not observed this great change which has taken place on the land, and who have failed to perceive that today there is no longer a problem of how to obtain the land but of how to obtain people to settle it. This today, there is an urgency for all Jews living in the State, newcomers and old-time allies, — Zionists — we must all see and face these conditions and adapt our organization and the tools at our disposal, accordingly. We must alter our ways of thinking in accordance with the changes that have taken place. One of the greatest drawbacks of the Zionist movement has been its underestimation and lack of appreciation of its own magnitude. I myself learned to appreciate this only when I came here and stood face to face with a practical Zionism of realization. Only here in this country did I learn its scope.

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Departures of Airplanes from Lydda Airport May 7 to 13			
Date	AIRLINE	Destination	Time
7.5.50	S.A.S.	to Rome, Zurich, Copenhagen & Stockholm.	7.5.50
	P.A.L.	to Rome, Madrid, London and Amsterdam.	
	EL AL	to Rome, Paris.	
	CYPRUS AIR.	to Nicosia, Athens, Rome & London.	
Monday 8.5.50	UNIVERSAL AIR FRANCE	to Paris, London & New York.	8.5.50
	BAHAMA	to Brussels, London & New York.	
	T.W.A.	to Rome, Geneva, Paris and New York.	
Tuesday 9.5.50	L.A.I.	to Athens and Rome.	9.5.50
	K.L.M.	to Amsterdam, London and New York.	
	BAHAMA	to Stanleyville & Johannesburg.	
Wednesday 10.5.50	T.W.A.	to Athens, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon and New York.	10.5.50
	EL AL	to Rome and Zurich.	
	SWISSAIR	to Athens, Geneva and Zurich.	
	S.L.M.	to Tel-Aviv.	
	S.A.S.	to Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok & Johannesburg.	
	EL AL	to Paris and London.	
Thursday 11.5.50	CYPRUS AIR	to Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul, Athens, Rome, London.	11.5.50
	S.L.M.	to Rome, Munich and Amsterdam.	
	P.A.L.	to Karachi, Calcutta, Manila.	
	AIR FRANCE	to Paris, London & New York.	
	S.A.S.	to Rome, London & New York.	
Friday 12.5.50	BAHAMA	to Brussels, London and New York.	12.5.50
	CYPRUS AIR	to Nicosia, Athens, Rome and London.	
	S.A.S.	to Rome.	

**Zionism Not Yet Realized**  
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**Travel News**  
The Great Vacation Special  
In close cooperation with the Zionist Office in London, TRAVEL Ltd. organizes interesting holidays for your vacation in July and August. You will be offered a three-week holiday including a 12-day cruise on an Israeli boat from Lydda and up, all inclusive.

**Identification With The State**  
There is a contradiction, Dr. Goldmann, in a fundamental matter: identification with the State. The State as a whole is an achievement of Zionism; it is entirely the property of the Zionist Movement; everything that is being done in the State of Israel by its people belongs to the Jewish people — you are pleased and proud of it, when it is worth while to be proud — and criticize when there is room for criticism. I don't know any Zionist who thinks that a Jew outside the country has no right to criticize and to interfere. I don't know what is the reason of Mr. Kirshbaum's agitation and that of other writers in the opposition press; not only "Haboker" made such remarks, but also another paper to which Mr. Ben-Aharon is nearer. I don't say this for the first time and here Kap-

**Partnership Not On Financial Basis**  
I should like to ask members, and if there are different sides I ask it of all sides — not to give us financial calculations. The Zionist partnership is not based on money. There can be no partnership between us and the Joint, between us and others, but a partnership with the Zionist Movement is a partnership of ideas, and it is all the same to me whether it gives money or not. It gives its soul to the enterprise. But first of all the support and the refuge is the State.

**Aspects of Aliyah Changed**  
Aliyah now is different in its quality and quantity. Even in 1933, when it reached the peak of 70,000 it was different from this Aliyah. That Aliyah brought capital into the country. Not every immigrant brought capital, but the Aliyah on the whole brought capital which made it possible. The Aliyah which is coming now is, in the great majority of cases, lacking in any means. An Aliyah of this kind cannot be absorbed without the framework of the State, and without the powers of the State. The Zionist Executive in its representations to the Mandatory Government could accept responsibility for the Aliyah, because the Mandatory power could at any time close the gates and say: "no more." But the Government of Israel will not restrict immigration. This is an Aliyah which must not be restricted. Without governmental powers, without the framework of the State and its capacity, an Aliyah like this cannot be organized. But even the capacity of the State will not be sufficient. And therefore I took as my first assumption that the State will not do this by itself and that it requires the help of the Jewish people, but what you call the Jewish people has not been mobilized and will not be mobilized so quickly, and you cannot mobilize it. This is only a small part of the Jewish people, and the small part is going only a small part of what it could do. Without the help of the Jewish people this Aliyah will not be carried out. We need not the voluntary effort, but an obligation that the State will lay upon Jews

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Israel's Primary Task, the ingathering of exiles, continues with arrivals from Middle Eastern countries.

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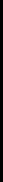
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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

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## ROAD BACK TO HEALTH

**SOUTH of New Zion,** on a hump whose elevation provides a view of the plain and the sea, stands a country-club type of mansion. Slightly more than two years ago, this palace was filled with the smells of zucchini and ariki; its yard and kitchen were peopled by the women-folk of an Arab sheikh. The sheikh and his wife — their tin shackles are a rusty eyesore on the lower slopes of the hump — have disappeared. But the country-club atmosphere is perhaps more evident than ever.

Two men in khaki were strolling a ball back and forth on a table-tennis table in the main hall when we entered. The game was swift, and one of them, I noticed, was a left-hander. I soon realized why — his right arm, though whole, hung limp and useless. It had been smashed in battle.

Those two soldiers and 35 other men and women — mostly service personnel — are being nursed back to health in mind and body in the Government's new rehabilitation centre now situated here. Formerly a Palmach convalescent home, the building was taken over by the Army Psychiatric Service and later turned over to the Ministry of Health.

Some of Israel's leading medical men and some of the world's best orthopaedic surgeons sat in conference in the examination room and talked to patients.

Dr. Leo Mayer, of the Hospital for Joint Diseases in New York, and Dr. Alexander Miller, of Cleveland, two orthopaedists here for a month as consultants, examined some of the boys and girls.

Standing beside a pretty brunette whose right elbow had been completely smashed, Dr. Mayer told his colleagues that she had to be given a new elbow — which would be done by grafting bone from the tibia. The American surgeon's audience included Dr. Yosef Mayer, Director-General of the Ministry of Health, and Dr. Simon Rothenberg, a leading New York psychiatrist.

Dr. Leo Mayer said he himself would probably operate on the girl — if his programme allowed. He has already performed a number of operations and will do more before he leaves, in addition to his task of advising the Ministry in many aspects of its activities.

The Ministry's Director-General outlined plans to enlarge the 55-bed rehabilitation centre by adding pre-fabricated huts that will also provide room for victims of infantile paralysis. The 600-dunam plot of land on which the country-club home stands has space for more wards.

"We'll find the IL.10,000 or the IL.15,000 needed for the pre-fab," the Israeli Mayer said. "What we need is a young rehabilitationist... do you have such a man you could send us?"

The American Mayer was thoughtful. He had someone in mind, but he believed it would be better if men from Israel — knowing Hebrew and the country — came to study in his New York hospital. He thought he could arrange that. Hardly had he made the suggestion than the Israeli Mayer and his colleagues were planning to send a number of men in rotation.

From the case histories of individuals, the discussion ranged over the entire problem of the whole centre.

By Monty Jacobs

The hospital's patients are men and women whose battle-bones or truck-torn bodies have already been partially rehabilitated. The job of the rehabilitation centre is to help a man get over the mental effects of his wound — to restore him fully to normal life by easing him away from concentration on his injuries.

The group system, where it is difficult for a man or woman to feel lonely, has been found the most satisfactory for this task. Speech therapy has been applied to a group suffering from speech defect; physical therapy is used to help groups strengthen their limbs; groups tend flowers; groups work in the vegetable garden — their first six boxes of radishes had just been sent to Tnuva before we arrived; groups learn to bind books, use lathes, handle looms.

Helped back to physical and mental health, with battered limbs restored as much as possible, a patient next needs a job. That is difficult.

"It's the same in the States," Dr. Leo Mayer said, "that's why we had to found the Federation of the Handicapped."

He explained that the Fed-

eration helped disabled persons to find jobs that were suited to their various temperaments and incapacities.

Greater cooperation on the part of Israel employers would help the medical team running the centre to overcome a lot of their problems.

"They shouldn't be afraid of hiring men who have been rehabilitated," one of the hospital's medical men said. "As a matter of fact, we could do with a branch of a firm opening up right on the spot... that would help in the accommodation problem as well."

The men and women in the home at present are mainly war invalids, whose cases are being taken care of as well as possible. But there are already one or two civilians under treatment. In six months, in a year, the bulk of the patients in for rehabilitation will be the victims of careless driving, victims of faulty machinery in a workshop. There is no official provision for them.

The Government's rehabilitation home restores a man's confidence in himself, makes him once again a useful citizen. But the home needs public opinion to ensure that such patients obtain work, for they can do useful jobs.



Getting damaged limbs back to fitness in the New Zion Rehabilitation Centre. Photo by Kaufmann

## PREPARATION FOR SEX EDUCATION

By Egeria

Few of today's parents received a satisfactory sex education in their own childhood, so that many feel inhibited and embarrassed when they talk of these matters with their children. Unless they make a special effort to overcome these feelings they are likely to perpetuate the errors of the previous generation and either veil the subject in shameful secrecy or deliver stilted intellectual lectures which only serve to frighten or confuse the child.

Parents knowing their reluctance to discuss sex, should prepare themselves beforehand in order that the children's questions should meet an easy and ready reply. Honesty and simplicity are the fundamentals of the correct attitude, with direct answers on the level of the child's capacity for understanding. Long words, involved explanations, and

scientific terminology should be avoided — these are usually a cloak for embarrassment which the child is quick to perceive and copy.

Children are nearly always very curious as to where babies come from, and want to know what goes on in the parental bedroom. In their ignorance, they elaborate all kinds of fantastic theories, many of which lead to fears and brooding. Lack of candour or obvious lying merely increase the child's conviction that something horrible is involved which may endanger himself or his beloved parents. He will, on the other hand, be relieved and reassured if his questions are answered openly, casually, and without hesitation. Parents should teach the child that sex is healthy, wholesome, and normal. He is expected to be interested but need not ask his questions outside the family circle because it is a private affair.

Both father and mother

should be prepared to answer the child's sexual questions on the spot, or he may feel that the topic is forbidden at home and will seek enlightenment from other children. By the addition of their fantasies and possibly objectionable ideas to his own, his feelings of guilt, shame, and anxiety will be increased.

Most parents can feel assured that their own knowledge of the simple facts of sex life is a sufficient basis for dealing with the natural curiosity of their children. Perhaps some will feel more confident if they first read one or two of the available good books on this subject, such as "How a Baby is Born," by K. de Schweinitz (Routledge) or "What is Sex?" by Helena Wright (Noel Douglas). These books give an outline of sexual knowledge in a form which is suitable for children. There is no need to read them to the young child, but they should be carefully read by the parents, and the material can then be freely used as and when the child asks for information.



Children of the labour school system take part in the May Day celebrations in Jerusalem. Photo by Rubinger

## "Rent in Advance"

AS soon as our friends found out that we had rented a house, every one of them asked us, "But what about your 'shikun'?" (housing cooperative). That was how we found out that we were apparently the only people in Israel who had neither applied for a shikun nor intended to do so in the near future. We also do not contemplate buying a flat in a cooperative house and robbing the Anglo-Palestine Bank, since without doing the latter we could not possibly afford to do the former.

So we made the grave mistake of renting a house. Although the house is very nice and meets all of our needs, our friends keep insisting that we have made a mistake.

Their chief argument is "Why pay money to a landlord if you can own your own house?" So we explained that we can't even afford to dream of owning our own house, let alone buy one. And we definitely did not care to own a converted shikun with a shower attached and get into debt over it for the next 25 years.

"But one can add an extra room if necessary," they insist.

However, we point out, seeing that we have no money for even the shikun, how are we going to pay for adding an extra room? Either we start with an adequate house or we won't start at all.

Next question: "What, in your opinion, is an adequate house?"

When we explained that this means, in our case, three rooms, an entrance and a bathroom which not only contains a space for a bathtub but that fixture in actuality, we were called snobs. Who ever heard of a family of three living in practically a four-room house with a bathroom? It was not only wasteful, it was downright undemocratic. Now take that shikun for Histadrut oldtimers.

It took us some time to convince our friends that we were not even members of the Histadrut, let alone oldtimers. We also took this opportunity of pointing out that we were neither new immigrants, nor members of any cooperative, nor officials of the Palestine Electric Corporation, a Burial Society, or Vegetarians. So, even if we wanted a shikun, we wouldn't fit into any of the existing schemes.

"But what are you going to do when you are out of the Army?"

"I have signed on with the Regular Army," was our reply.

"And you're worrying about how to get into a shikun? The members of the Regular Army are going to have their own shikun by the end of 1959 at the very latest! I've seen the plans and I'll show them to you."

And he did. So now we're running around in frantic circles trying to find out how to raise the necessary capital to make the first payment. Who are we in withstand the pressure of public opinion? To pay rent month after month or even for two years in advance seems to be out of date now. To become a respected citizen of the new State of Israel, one has to owe rent for 25 years in advance.

## LIPSTICK LORE

By Margaret H. Frank

How can I learn to apply lipstick evenly and with those clear-cut edges I admire on other women?

Blend your lipstick in thoroughly! After filling in the colour, press your lips firmly on a tissue or a scrap of soft paper to get that evenly-coloured look. Tidy up the edges with a little twist of cotton wool wrapped round the end of an orange-stick.

Can I make a thin mouth look fuller with lipstick?

Yes. Extend the natural line very slightly at first, better too little than too much. Always see that the outline of your lips is clear and not smudged! Can I make a large mouth look smaller?

The best plan is to choose a soft rose-coloured lipstick and apply evenly and sparingly. But don't be too timid: a large and energetic mouth is very up-to-date.

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## Buyers' Guide

Let's Go Shopping

**Pure Joy**  
WING through the summer on twirling toes in a pair of Bony shoes just made for you. BONY, at 74 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv; 17 Herzl St., Haifa; and, latest look in the chain — at 12a Ben Yehuda St., Jerusalem, has turned into the leading supplier of hand made shoes for the well shod women. So, for something handsome and smart, that will keep you fleet-footed during the long hot months — it's a pair of Bony shoes.

**Smooth Colour**  
IT'S on your way to the beach, this AVIV PERFUMERY at 39 Ben Yehuda Rd., former Bograshov, Tel Aviv, where you can find those all-important requirements for an even, effortless tan. "Aviv" stocks the best and will advise on the most advantageous for your skin. And do remember that a sun-tanned complexion requires time make-up, so let "Aviv" help find the right colouring for you. "Marlene" cosmetics distributed by "Aviv".

**Nylon Handbags—with a Difference**  
GOVERNMENT controlled prices are the same — but the difference is all in how they are made. Hermann's fine craftsmanship and style do the trick. They just can't help making extremely nice bags, even though the price is low, because good work and good taste is a tradition with HERMANN. 3 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv and in Haifa at Ha'arak, 50 Herzl Street.

**Good To The Last Bit**  
MICROBEX — rinse all your fresh fruits and vegetables and enjoy every bit of them with never a worry. Microbex, tested and recommended by the Straus Health Centre and local medical authorities, destroys all the disease and mould bacteria that cling to garden produce. And what's so extremely important today — all fruits and vegetables dipped in Microbex stay fresh longer with the mould bacteria off. Available at all Pharmacies at 180 Pruta a jar.

## BRITISH TOURISM REVIEWED

By Alvin Steinkopf

A twelve page report on what's wrong with British hotels has been issued by a Committee of the British Tourist and Holidays Board. It sought the answer as to why a lot of tourists hurry off to France after a quick look at the Shakespeare countryside. The Committee, which took testimony from numerous witnesses, found many faults. But it reported also that there are good hotels in Britain, especially in the luxury class. It said all could be improved if the Government made a few moves and hoteliers exercised more imagination.

Here are some of the things which the Committee, headed by Sir Bracewell Smith, said are wrong:

No hot water for Americans who insist on it.

No hot water bottles for chilly sheets.

No soap, no towels, although this bit of austerity is on the way out.

Indifferent coffee.

Spots on the waiter's vest, and may be a dirty collar.

Not enough telephones.

Bad breakfasts and too much water with the vegetables.

Snare and Delusion

The Committee found that the legal maximum of 5 shillings which may be charged for a meal is a snare and a delusion. The customer wonders why so often his dinner costs several times that amount, and he does not appreciate the complicated system of sur-charges. The Committee advocated doing away with the maximum charge and setting up a system of prices which can be understood.

The Committee also found that visitors from abroad are perplexed by the licensing regulations under which drinks

are sold. British pubs close early, and they are not permitted to sell drinks forenoon or late afternoon. The hotel guest is better off than the casual citizen because the



law assumes that a hotel is the visitor's home and he may drink in off hours. But the hotel resident can't invite a friend for a game of tennis and offer him a beer in the afternoon, and early closing cramps late parties. So different, say seasoned travellers, from the Continent, where any old hour is the right time to have a drink. The Committee suggested the law needs changing.

Hotel staffs were found to be "polite enough in terms

of ordinary civility." But staffs and often the Governor himself do not make guests feel welcome in the hearty French and Belgian manner, the report said.

But food was the chief concern of most witnesses.

The general opinion was, said the report, "that the standard of vegetable cooking in this country was very low, and that it should be improved upon. Boiled potatoes, whether served whole or mashed, were generally wet and unappetizing-looking and green vegetables were too often accompanied by the table by much of the water in which they were boiled."

One witness found faults with the eiderdowns. They slip from his bed and he wakes up cold.

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## Good Soups for Springtime

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

YOU may turn up your nose at cabbage finally; the vegetable-man is out to sell you sorrel, Swiss chard, spinach, leeks, beetroot, kohlrabi, lettuce, radishes, green onions, parsnips, asparagus, and potatoes galore. The greens are a chapter of their own, and, prepared in any of half a dozen ways, combined with one of the scores of ways to serve the satisfying potato, one has the makings of a refreshing luncheon.

Spring soups receive a great fillip from seasonal greens, and they can be served either hot or cold. Sorrel, spinach, Swiss chard, and kohlrabi tops can be variously used where-ever a soup recipe calls for one of them, with or without a little lemon juice. The taste will, of course, vary; sorrel, (also known as sour sorrel), is tart. Swiss chard, parsnip, spinach, and a definite iron taste, kohlrabi tops are

quite sweet. Yet any of them can go into the making of boranths and sour soups which are a delight to the palate.

**English Sorrel Soup**

4 kilo sorrel, 4 tbsp. fat, 1 onion, 1 tbsp. ground rice, 3 cups vegetable stock or water, 1 cup milk, salt and pepper.

Put the sorrel into a pan with the fat, and sliced onion. Cook gently until the leaves are quite soft. Stir in the ground rice and gradually add the stock. Add salt and pepper. Bring to boiling point and simmer gently for half an hour. Rub through a sieve, return to the saucepan and add the milk hot. This soup is best served hot. It is improved by adding a beaten yolk of an egg and a little from the top of the milk just before serving.

**Jewish Schave (Sorrel) Soup**

4 kilo sorrel, 4 cups cold water, 1 onion, 1 tbsp. salt, 1 cup wine vinegar, citrus vinegar or lemon juice, 1/2 to 1 cup sugar (depending on vinegar strength).

Cut up the sorrel leaves. Add the other ingredients and cook for ten minutes over moderate heat. Add sugar and vinegar. Lemon juice. (a very good taste). Chill the Schave soup. Add lemon (or beaten egg-yolk) just before serving.

Spinach substitutes particularly well for the sorrel in this soup.

**Leek Soup** 10 medium leeks, cut in 1 inch pieces; 11 cups chopped celery; 3 cups melted fat, 5 cups milk, 1 tsp. salt, 1 tsp. pepper, 1 to 2 cups cooked carrots.

sliced, 3 more tbsp. melted fat, 21 tbsp. flour, Chopped parsley.

Fry the leeks and celery lightly in some of the fat. Add milk, salt, pepper. Cook until vegetables are soft. Add carrots and cook ten minutes more. Strain and press through a coarse sieve. Now melt the fat in a pan. Add flour and rub into a smooth paste with a little of the soup. Serve hot, with a generous sprinkling of parsley on top.

What can beat Borshi? Even without all the super garnishes of sliced egg, cucumber, and so forth, a summer borshi takes the prize. There is borshi that calls for a brisket of beef, two ducks and three pigeons; there is the kind as thick as stew, just stuffed with cabbage leaves and served with hot potatoes or polenta. There is an austerity basic:

**Basic Beet Borshi:** 4 medium beets and tops, 1 or 2 cups sorrel, spinach or

Swiss chard, 1 onion, 4 cups boiling water, 1 tsp. salt, 1/2 cup vinegar or lemon juice, 3 tbsp. sugar (or more), Celery, parsley, dill, pepper.

Chop or grate all the vegetables. Add all other ingredients except vinegar and sugar. Bring to boiling point and simmer gently until the vegetables are very soft. Strain. Add sugar and vinegar or lemon juice to taste. Cool. Serve with lebania, boiled potato, cucumber slices (in season) and a garnish of chopped dill or a slice of hard-boiled egg. This soup is delicious if made with meat, and the lebania omitted. On hot days, cold borshi, topped with mint, makes a delicious drink. And believe it or not — add sparkling lemon soda to serve your guests and they'll ask for more, and more.

Cabbage and tomato puree are also useful in borshi to give the Russian variety. You may even leave out the beets and have a refreshing green soup; whatever you do, borshi cannot fail.

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In the Knesset yesterday Israel illustrated its serious determination for peace; no serious determination that no steps are to be taken against Jordan's unilateral act of annexation, a matter in which Israel is much more vitally interested than any of the Arab states but Jordan can claim to be in developments in Israel itself. Nevertheless the issue of intervention, directly or through the U.N., was never seriously contemplated by any but a small minority, and of these the Mapam, in wishing to save the inhabitants of the Triangle from Abdullah, would scarcely contemplate the use of force. Israel's determination for peace was so undoubted that the Prime Minister even cancelled his address as dispensable.

Israel has said before, and has repeated on every occasion, that it seeks peace with all Arab neighbours, both as a matter of principle, and because only in peace-time can immigration proceed and the nation be built. That does not mean that Israel has forgotten that Abdullah's forces are invaders west of the Jordan, or that failure to intervene constitutes a major sacrifice on Israel's part, of the nature, though not of the dimensions, of the sacrifice which both the original Peel Plan and the 1947 Partition Plan spelled — sacrifice in order that the people might come. So much for Israel, whose requests for arms have been turned down by Britain, and have received no reply in the United States.

This attitude must be contrasted with that of the Arab League states who have threatened with ex-communication any member that dares to make peace with Israel, and who are still being supported and encouraged in this attitude by Britain for fear that the crumbling League will finally disintegrate when there are no more official polemics against the Zionists to hold it together. It is the more encouraging that a large group of U.S. Congressmen should have now devised so realistic a proposal as that of formally banning the shipping of "defence" arms to states that are not at peace with their neighbours, though perhaps the formula "states unwilling to make peace" might have been more logical. Yesterday's incident of the Egyptian purchase of severely dismantled frigates, and the tug-of-war between the forces interested in pushing the ships off as quickly as possible, and those who regarded the need for an investigation into the use the ships were to be put to in return, should seriously be considered as Egypt's favour by the declaration of ASAM Fatah, Secretary of the League, that the Arabs have no warlike intentions, though they have no intentions for peace either.

## GAULEITER'S PROGRESS REPORTS

### 'Operation Reinhardt'

By ANSELM REISS

Odilo Globocnik, central figure-head of "Operation Reinhardt" (who later Germanized his name into Globokachnik) was born in Trieste in 1904. A builder by profession, he joined the SS in 1933 and was appointed provincial Nazi chief of Carinthia in 1936. In 1938, he was made Secretary of State and, on May 24, 1939, Gauleiter of Vienna. On January 20, 1940, he was replaced by Joseph Diefenbacher.

TODAY, when Germany is about to regain her independence; when we often hear it said by Germans that all the stories of mass slaughter of, and looting from, Jews have been spread by their enemies and are greatly exaggerated; when anti-Semitic and Nazi propaganda is being reaped in Germany, it may be useful to remind the world of the great danger which is again arising. A book by Stanislaw Piotrowski, recently published by the Polish Government Publishing Office under the title "Odilo Globocnik," contains a number of important documents on the extermination of the Jews in Poland which were submitted to the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg; among these are Globocnik's reports on his activities in Poland.

From Himmler, Globocnik accepted the task of exterminating Polish Jewry under a plan called "Operation Reinhardt," in honour of Reinhardt Heydrich, Nazi Governor of Prague, who was assassinated by the Czechs in 1942. Globocnik was one of the founders of the death camps in Poland, and was put in charge of a special company of S.S. Storm Troopers not subordinated to any higher authority. According to evidence before the Nuremberg Tribunal, Globocnik stated in August, 1942, that "institutions of extermination" were then in existence in Belzec, Sobibor, and Treblinka, with a maximum daily killing capacity of 15,000, 20,000 and 25,000 respectively.

**Himmler's Footnote**  
To Globocnik's letter to Himmler written on November 4, 1943, Himmler adds in his own handwriting: "Globocnik informs me that on November 19, 1943, he completed 'Operation Reinhardt' and liquidated all the death camps." Attached to this letter is a survey of the possessions and valuables which had been handed over by that time to the German Reichsbank or to the Ministry of Finance, in addition to 50m. German marks in cash, the survey lists five classes of property, valued at 100m. German marks. This does not, of course, denote the real value of the goods seized. A footnote states that apart from the items checked, thousands of additional railway trucks contained loot from Jews, and approximately 50 per cent of all valuables "were still to be listed and transferred."

A second letter, dated January 5, 1944, seems to be Globocnik's final report on his activities. According to this document, "Operation Reinhardt" consisted of four se-

parate tasks: 1) extermination; 2) exploitation of manpower; 3) realization of the immovable property of exterminated Jews; 4) seizure of hidden valuables and movable property.

**Nazis Seek Postponement**  
In the ammunition factories, 5,445 Jews provided only 1m. working days and some Nazi chiefs tried, without success, to postpone the dates of extermination which Hitler and Himmler had fixed. But Globocnik had been ordered to "solve the Jewish problem," and this command was faithfully carried out. At the end of 1943, Himmler sent the following instructions to General Krieger of the Cracow Police Force: "The Jewish problem in Lublin District has reached dangerous proportions. It is necessary to settle this state of affairs once and for all. I have ordered the Globocnik Brigade to take charge. I command the C-in-C. of the S.S. and the Eastern Police Force, and the Chief of the S.S. and the Lublin Police Force to give this Brigade all necessary help. Signed, Heinrich Himmler."

It is impossible to recite all the tragic details contained in these reports which prove, beyond all doubt, that the German Military Command, and especially the S.S., were responsible for carrying out the mass murder and spoliation of European Jewry and that the German nation reaped rich rewards from this ghastly slaughter.

(A "World Jewish Affairs" Feature)



No, No! Keep to the Scales, Fraulein!

## Readers' Letters

AIR MAIL

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir. — From a letter I recently received from the U.S. I learned that my previous airmail letter had been sent by ordinary mail because of insufficient postage. Obviously my scales was not as exact as that of the post office.

Can't the Israel Post Office adopt the practice, usual with the regulations of the International Postal Union, of stamping letters with insufficient postage are sent by ordinary mail. I herewith give fair warning that from today on the first of the hundreds of children crowding Hildes Street in Haifa who makes me pull up sharply by his rashness will get a spanking.

**Ministry Replies**  
The Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir. — In accordance with the regulations of the International Postal Union, airmail letters with insufficient postage are sent by ordinary mail.

**MAY DAY CLASH**  
The Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir. — I did not order that the pictures of Lenin and Stalin be removed "forcibly" at the May Day rally at Migdal Gad as stated today in your paper. In order to prevent clashes among Histadrut members and since previous permission for the display of such pictures had not been given, I instructed the group carrying them to remove the pictures to their club rooms in an honourable fashion, with the accompaniment of their flags and their followers. I demanded of the local Histadrut secretary that he maintain order vis-a-vis those carrying the pictures in question. To my sorrow, he was the first to raise a shout, and thus bring disgrace to

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## WADIEL AMUD STONE AGE EXCURSION

By DOROTHY BAR-ADON

TIBERIAS and its surroundings were crowded with spring vacationists. You met them everywhere — in swimming — at ancient sites — at late battlefields — on the boat to Ein Gub — in obscure border settlements. One of the most fascinating gorges of Galilee was quite neglected; Wadi el Amud (Wadi of the Column). Here we met exactly four souls and were told that this is a "crowd," since the scenic feast is usually shared in solitude by the pigeons and the asphodels.

The Column's "Who's Who" for that day was comprised of a middle-aged couple from Haifa, obviously a veteran trampers who greeted us warmly with "So you too know where to go"; a solitary woman; and a youth with a business-like stride and a briefcase. The explanation of the incongruous briefcase in this paradise of crags, brooks, and wild flowers? He is a member of Kibbutz Hakuk. This is the road home.

The wadi leaped to world attention in the summer of 1925 when Turville Petre found the skull of a woman in the Magharat-er Zuttiyeh cave, identified by experts as belonging to the early Stone Age and dating back as far as 30,000 to 10,000 years B.C.E. The name was later given the name of Palaeolithic Palestine (Archaic man of Palestine).

This is definitely a spring or autumn excursion. Shade is scant and, in summer, it must be scorching. After the rains, the brooks fill up, necessitating detours. Now they are only ankle deep and we removed our shoes five or six times for the pleasant wade.

This section of the gorge (which continues to Safad) is a drama in three acts with surprise twists. After a straight patch of road which you can

do on foot or by car, caves begin to appear on the hill-sides in limestone rocks of fantastic shapes. A little knowledge is dangerous, and you regret your vague memories about the fevers contracted in caves which make you wary of entering. But it is difficult to harness the children in the party, who keep disappearing and halloing down from the caves, like so many invisible Puck.

### The Gaves

The calm beauty of the entrance grows into a wild and wondrous pageant as you penetrate further. The desolation of the crags on either side is relieved by the friendly brooks and the marrow, asphodel, iris and abundance of oleander. In less than an hour you reach the first of the prehistoric caves and further along, the famous "Magharat er Zuttiyeh" (Gobbe's Cave). Those primarily interested in the caves may now "right-about-face" and go back to the road. But here the second act begins. For in another quarter of an hour you may reach the column — a Garden-of-Edenish spot where you bathe in pools and then rest on the chains and benches lavishly supplied by the large, flat rocks.

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